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The People's Korea

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DPRK's Juche-Oriented Foreign Policy

The consistent stand of the DPRK Government is: To decide all problems ranging from all lines and policies of socialist construction to the foreign policy from the viewpoint of Juche with the own judgement and faith and in keeping with the specific conditions and solve them by the efforts of the Korean people themselves.

Follow excerpts from the remarks of President Kim Il Sung on the Juche-oriented foreign policy of the DPRK Government.

FOREIGN POLICY OF DPRK

"Our Party has firmly maintained independence in its external activities. It has developed its relations with other parties and countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect; it has always solved all problems arising in the field of foreign affairs independently according to its own judgement and decision, proceeding from the interests of the Korean revolution.

"It is the invariable principle of our Party's foreign policy to strengthen and develop unity and cooperation with the peoples of the world who advocate independence.

"...the Workers' Party of Korea will strive to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement and the socialist forces, and to promote friendship and cooperation with all the socialist countries.

"It is an internationalist duty of the communists and the progressive people of the world to cement solidarity with the peoples who are fighting against imperialist aggression and for national independence, and to render active support and encouragement to their just struggle. The Workers' Party of Korea will strongly support and encourage the anti-imperialist nationalliberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples and strive to cement solidarity with them." ("On Occasion of 30th Anniversary of Foundation of Workers' Party of Korea" on Oct. 9, '75)

DUTY OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

"It is the duty of the socialist countries to our times that they build socialism better by keeping firmly to the independent stand and demonstrate the true superiority and vitality of socialism by practical examples to the countries of the new-emerging forces.

"The socialist countries should unite to check and foil the crafty machinations of the imperialists for destroying the revolutionary forces of the world piecemeal, smash all their slanders and abuses, and accelerate the victory of socialism.

"The socialist countries should positively support the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle of the oppressed nations, strengthen cooperation with the non-aligned nations and the developing countries and thus vigorously encourage the joint struggle of the peoples for independence, sovereignty and socialism."

(Speech at Pyongyang mass rally welcoming President Ceausescu of Romania on May 21, '78)

DUTY OF NON-ALIGNED STATES

"The present situation urgently demands that the countries of the newemerging forces, the non-aligned countries, form a united front against the imperialist, old and new colonialist and dominationist forces and intensify the common struggle against their splitting and disintegrating acts and scramble.

"The non-aligned countries, the Third World countries, must not be embroiled into the scramble for the sphere of influence among foreign aggression forces and, acting in concert, must not allow the imperialist, colonialist and dominationist forces to set foot in Asia, Africa and Latin America."

(Speech at Pyongyang mass rally welcoming Chairman Hua of China on May 7, '78)

"The non-aligned states and developing countries must not be tempted by the aid of foreign domination forces and their lackeys, even in case they have temporary economic difficulties.

"The non-aligned nations and developing countries must strengthen their political unity and develop their economic and technical cooperation. Only by so doing can they eliminate the age-old backwardness and poverty left over from the colonial rule, build a rich and powerful independent, sovereign state and successfully wage the struggle for a new international economic order, too."

(Speech at the banquet for President Burnham of Guyana on Apr. 21, '78)

"We will firmly unite with the non-aligned countries to realize the common ideals of the non-aligned movement and render an active support and encouragement to the struggle of all peoples against imperialism, colonialism and dominationism."

(Speech at the banquet for His Majesty Boksusa the First of Central Africa on Apr. 28, '78)

"The present situation urgently demands the non-aligned countries take appropriate measures to prevent the division of the non-aligned movement and strengthen its unity and solidarity.

"We consider that, above all, it is necessary for all the non-aligned countries to form a broad joint front on the principles of holding fast to independence and refraining from interfering in other's internal affairs by firmly safeguarding the intrinsic traditions and identities of the non-aligned movement, and to exert concerted efforts to frustrate the manoeuvres of division, disorganization and scramble by all forms of foreign dominating forces.

"The non-aligned countries should not classify the member countries into opposing groups arguing which nation is progressive and which is not and make the disputes arising among the nonaligned countries be solved through negotiations by parties concerned combining organically their national interests with the interests of the non-aligned movement as a whole, and not tolerate any foreign forces to interfere in and dominate the non-aligned countries."

(Message of greetings to the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries on Jul. 24, '78)

Photo shows the general view of the Foreign Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Nations held in Belgrade from July 25-30. The independent foreign policy of the DPRK Gov't received full support from the participants.

Chinese Army Will Fight Shoulder to Shoulder with KPA

The Chinese military friendship delegation visited the DPRK on Aug. 18, headed by Su Yu, Member of the CC of the Communist Party of China, Member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Minister of National Defence; as it's deputy head Yang Teh-chih, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Comander of the Wuhan Units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and Commander of the former Chinese People's Volunteers.

The delegation expressed the firm association of the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army with the Korean people and the Korean People's Army at every opportunity while inspecting various places of the DPRK, the KCNA reported.

The Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army will, in the future, too, as in the past, fight the war through whatever heavy storm in the world with the Korean people and the Korean People's Army and, in the same trench and on the same front with them, will wipe out the enemy coming in an attack, declared Su Yu, Vice-Minister of National Defence of China.

He said this at the Memorial of the Victory in the Fatherland Liberation War when he visited it on August 20, leading the Chinese military friendship delegation.

Ushered in the memorial, he and the members of the delegation saw historical materials and exhibits showing the Juche-based military idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his outstanding art of command, and materials about the struggle of the fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers who participated in the Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, in response to the call of the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung and the Communist Party of China, and performed heroic feats.

He said that Korea and China are close neighbouring countries whose rivers and mountains are linked together and the two countries have supported and assisted with each other.

The entire soldiers of our Chinese People's Liberation Army would fight shoulder to shoulder with the soldiers of the Korean People's Army, if President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng issued an order, in case of necessity, declared Yang Tehchih, deputy head of the Chinese military friendship delegation, on Aug. 21 when the delegation visited the 809 unit of the Korean People's Army.

Yang Teh-chih said:

We firmly believe that the soldiers of the Korean People's Army would surely wipe out whatever imperialist aggressors coming in attack.

Many comrades of our delegation fought side by side with the Korean comrades on the Korean front in the past as Chinese People's Volunteers.

In case of need, our comrades will come again and fight shoulder to shoulder with the soldiers of the Korean People's Army in the same trench and on the same front against the common enemy.

We are peace, but are not afraid of a war. We will strive together and fight shoulder to shoulder for a great victory in future.

Chairman Han Duk Su Speaks of Korea Reunion in Kyushu

"Having failed in its plan to dominate the whole of Korean territory, U.S. imperialism is becoming eager to divide Korea into two, in order to hold south Korea forever. Carter has broken his pledge to withdraw the American troops from south Korea, and is now reinforcing the armed forces and armaments in south Korea. Today there is only a 'threat of northward aggression,' not a 'threat of southward aggression'," said Han Duk Su, Chairman of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) in his speech at a lecture meeting on Korean reunification held on Aug. 21 in Fukuoka Prefecture.

The meeting was held at the Nishitetsu Grand Hotel, Fukuoka City, under the auspices of the Fukuoka prefectural headquarters of Chongryun and the Association of Korean Businessmen and Industrialists of Fukuoka Prefecture.

Present there were about 600 Japanese people from political parties, social organizations, labor unions, learned circles, cultural circles, the press, and business circles in Western Japan.

Among them were Koyanagi Isamu, Socialist member of the House of Councilors; Kono Tadashi and Yagi Noboru, Chairmen of the Headquarters of Fukuoka and Saga prefectures of JSP; Shiraishi Kenjiro, general secretary of the Teacher's Union of Fukuoka Prefecture, Yanagi Haruo, President of Kita Kyushu College and professor emeritus at Kyushu Univ., Wakabayashi Shigeru, Chief of the NHK Fukuoka broadcasting station and so forth.

Kim Ryong Gu, Chairman of the Fukuoka prefectural headquarters of Chongryun, made an opening address.

Chairman Han Duk Su, made an impressive 60 minute speech on the Korean reunification question.

Saying that Korea has remained divided until today, when the Korean people are celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, and furthermore, there is a strong move among the imperialists permanently to divide Korea into two, Chairman Han Duk Su stressed: The present division of Korea into two and the non-realization of Korean reunification, are entirely due to the intervention of U.S. imperialism and the presence of the American troops in south Korea.

Touching on the participation of the Japanese authorities in the new war preparation plot of U.S. imperialism and the rapid military integration of the U.S., Japan and south Korea, he said that imperialism naturally opposes Korean reunification to undermine the peace of the Korean Peninsula and threaten the peace of Japan and Asia.

Referring to the familiar "divide and rule" method of imperialism, he denounced unfair dealings to create "two Koreas" and refuted arguments for "cross recognition," "simultaneous UN membership" for north and south, "separate UN membership" for south Korea, "nonaggression pact," "resumed north-south talks" and "heterogeneity between north and south."

Chairman Han Duk Su spoke about the struggle for national reunification, the three principles of Korean reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, and the five-point proposal for the reunification.

He also stressed that for realising the reunification there are no ways but to materialize these proposals.

He concluded his speech, saying that the Korean nation is one and Korea is one. The plot of imperialism to create two Koreas by tying the Korean division should never be forgiven. Japan should not meddle in the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification, he said and asked for the warm support of the Japanese people for the struggle of the Korean people.

Chairman Han Duk Su, also gave a lecture on the Korean problem at a meeting held in Hokkaido on July 20.

Pyongyang Raps Japan's "Wartime Legislation" Study as Dangerous, Aggressive

"The 'wartime legislation' indicates that the Japanese reactionaries are putting into concrete shape a combat operation plan of the Self-Defence Forces with a view to throwing the Japanese armed forces into a Korean war the moment the U.S. imperialists ignite it."

"The Japanese reactionaries should act with discretion with a clear understanding of the lesson of history and the demand of the present times," Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) said on Aug. 22 in its article.

Rodong Sinmun lashed at the Japanese reactionaries who are working out a dangerous plan promptly to hurl the Japan "Self-Defence Forces" into a combat operation in case of "emergency" and establish a state general mobilization system, while pushing ahead with the "study of wartime legislation."

A signed commentary of Rodong Sinmun said:

Ito, Defence Section Chief of the Japan Defence Agency, who is one of the chief military policy makers of Japan, answering a Diet interpellation recently, said that "the Korean Peninsula" is taken into consideration as regards the "emergency" imagined in the "wartime legislation."

By these remarks Ito openly admitted that the Korean Peninsula is made the chief target in the Japanese reactionaries' "wartime legislation."

This indicates that the Japanese monopoly capital which has bloated to the limit has put it on the order of the day to work out a concrete action plan for the overseas dispatch of the "Self-Defence Forces" and regards Korea as its first target.

These moves show that the aggressive nature of the Japanese reactionaries has not changed in the least now and that their wild desire to realize the old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" is still burning in their hearts.

The Japanese monopoly capital which has infiltrated deep into south Korea and other vast areas overseas economically is hastening arms reinforcement at great speed with an outcry for the necessity of military "protection" of its economic interests.

The arms reinforcement of the Japanese reactionaries is being stepped up in such a manner that it supplements the role of the U.S. forces in the West Pacific in compliance with the demand of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy and directs the spearhead of its attack to Korea in particular.

Under the pretext of making up for the U.S. troops "pullout" from south Korea, the Japanese reactionaries are justifying the arms buildup of Japan and strengthening still further the joint operational system with the U.S. imperialists.

The "wartime legislation" indicates that the Japanese reactionaries are putting into concrete shape a combat operation plan of the "Self-Defence Forces" with a view to throwing the Japanese armed forces into a Korean war the moment the U.S. imperialists ignite it.

This proves that the Japanese reactionaries are trying to obstruct Korea's reunification, prop up the "two Koreas" plot with armed forces and zealously take part in the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with south Korea as a springboard.

The "wartime legislation" is also aimed at mobilizing man-power and material resources at random for the war purpose, which would involve a conscription system, and laws on the requisition of materials and land and maintenance of public peace, for the establishment of a state general mobilization system in case of emergency. The commentary stresses:

The Japanese reactionaries' arms reinforcement and overseas troop dispatch scheme pose a great menace to peace and security in Asia.,

If the Japanese reactionaries seek to gratify their aggressive desire in Korea by a military method this is an anachronistic dream.

It is a disgraceful act going against the trend of the times for the Japanese reactionaries to offer their territory and man-power and material resources to the U.S. imperialists, following the latter's policy of aggression on Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries should act with discretion with a clear understanding of the lesson of history and the demand of the present times.

KOREA FOCUS

Worn-Out Gl Pullout Policy

In his TV interview on Aug. 18, former U.S. President Richard Nixon reportedly said that the U.S. troops shouldn't be withdrawn from south Korea in order to get north Korea realized that the invasion of south Korea means an attack on the U.S.

We are unwilling to criticize Nixon, "a has-been," who has been ousted from political circles for his political and moral corruption. However, we must let the U.S. know exactly the policy followed by the DPRK on the Korean problem, because Nixon's remark is a outright challenge to Pyongyang.

Nixon, "a has-been", has little knowledge of "today's Korean focus." The problem on "the U.S. troops' pull-out" has already been out of discussion in making the policy of the Carter administration.

President Carter is in tight corner now, one and a half years after he made his debut with "human rights diplomacy" and "the withdrawal of the U.S. troops occupying south Korea."

For instance, the Carter administration is moving toward full support for the Pak junta which has been suppressing human rights of the south Korean people. As for "the withdrawal of the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea," a total withdrawal was changed to partial one, and pull-out to reduction. The U.S. is bent on augmenting military power as a whole far from pulling its troops out of south Korea, increasing vast quantities of military equipment instead of reduction of military force.

The nature of the policy of "the pull-out of the U.S. troops occupying south Korea" is seen in the budget for national defence in the fiscal year 1979 advanced by the Carter government. The budget for national defence totalling 128.4 billion dollars was submitted before the Congress in January this year. The budget for national defence came to 50.1 billion dollars in 1965, the beginning of Vietnam War. It was estimated at 80.2 billion dollars in 1969, including military aid.

The budget got more and more every year since Ford took power: 92.7 billion dollars in 1976, 108.9 billion dollars in 1977 and 117.6 billion dollars in 1978. Carter took a strong attack on the Ford regime for its policy of increased military equipment, pledging the public to decrease the budget for national defence in the presidential election campaign. This notwithstanding, Carter at first came out with the largest-sum budget for national defence which doesn't include expense for warships-making worth a few billion dollars and military aid abroad amounting to two billion dollars.

In the American military aid programs, the share of south Korea is increasing. Of the total amount of such aid to Asian countries, that to south Korea holds 36 per cent in fiscal 1977, and 40 per cent in fiscal 1978. The Carter administration is committed to give 1,900-million-dollar military aid to Seoul as supplementary measures to offset the planned "U.S. troops withdrawal from south Korea." The proposed amount for this year accounts for 277 million dollars. The figures represent 67 per cent of the total military aid toAsia—413,850,000 dollars. In addition, weaponry equivalent to 800 million dollars shall be transferred to south Korea from the American military inventory. Consequently, Seoul shall receive 1,077-million-dollar military aid from Washington within this year. A classified Congressional report made public on Aug. 18 discloses that Seoul purchased from the United States sophisticated weapons of 230 million dollars in total, including the anti-tank missile "TOW," the improved anti-aircraft missile "HAWK," "RED EYE," "HYPOON" and the air-to-ground missile "MAVERICK" until February, 1978. On top of this, American capital and technology are enabling south Korea to mass-produce military equipment including 40-ton-class tank of latest type and artilleries of various kinds.

President Carter announced on Apr. 21 that the "first-stage withdrawal" of the U.S. troops from south Korea shall be put off. It is said that the original plan for the pullout of 6,000 GIs scheduled by the end of 1978 shall be revised to the effect that only 3,400—2,600 military personnel plus one battalion—shall be pulled back on schedule and the remaining 2,600 by the end of 1979. In fact, such means nothing but "no withdrawal."

It is reported that Carter's popularity is steadily lowering. Polls indicate that popular supports for the president have declined to 30 per cent from 70 per cent, the record at the time of presidential inauguration. Even Senate Majority Leader Mr. Byrd said there was partially a strong feelling in Washington that President Carter should be a single-term Chief Executive.

Carter pledged to withdraw 40,000 U.S. troops from south Korea. Should it take three years for 6,000 GIs to withdraw, then how many years will be required to fulfil his commitment? The possibility that the four-year-term U.S. president could be forced to leave his office in one term, makes Carter's "five-year pullout" plan more incredible.

As regards Nixon's allegation of "threat from north," such "threat" has been denied to exist by the White House so far. In the briefing on Carter administration's decision on the postponed first-stage withdrawal, the administration said that the decision was made in the context of "its relationship with the Congress." It also clearly ruled out the assumption that "the postponement was caused by any crisis with north Korea or emergency in other parts of Asia." While criticizing the planned withdrawal, even Gen. Vessey, commander of the U.S. forces in south Korea, said on May 24 that he doesn't believe north Korea will launch a war for its own sake. As for "invasion," it has been a play on the part of the United States. For what is the U.S. stationing army in a foreign country thousands miles away from the mainland, setting up "front line" there across the oceans.

Korea-Japan Youth Solidarity Meeting Held Here

(See related story on page 4)

A friendship and solidarity meeting of Korean-Japanese youth in Tokyo was held for the purpose of supporting the second world conference for Korean reunification (to be held in Tokyo on coming Autumn), on the evening of Aug. 26 at Korakuen Stadium in Tokyo.

It was held in an amicable atmosphere with the participation of about 1,500 Korean and Japanese youths under the sponsorship of the Tokyo headquarters of the Korean Youth League in Japan and the Tokyo committee for the success of the second world conference for Korean reunification.

Among the guests were Ogasawara Satoshi, Chairman of the Tokyo Executive Committee; Kim Saeng Ho, Chairman of the Tokyo headquarters of the Korean Youth League in Japan; Kamijo Tsunehiko, famous Japanese singer; Li Moo-ran, Chinese singer; Kusama Yasuko, member of the dramatic troupe "Mingei", and the Tokyo Korean Song and Dance Troupe.

Opening addresses were made by Chairman Kim Saeng Ho and Chairman Ogasawara Satoshi.

Chairman Ogasawara said:

Today, the Pak junta has hurled the Korean people into poverty and the danger of a new war, while hatching a plot of northward aggression. Further, Washington deploys a nuclear weapons and atomic weapons in south Korea, threatening the peace of the Korean Peninsula. Korea is one, no one can divide Korea into "two".

Chairman Kim said:

The question of Korea's reunification should be solved free from any foreign interference, by the Korean people themselves and by peaceful means, in accordance with the three principles and five-point proposal for national unity. No one can divide Korea into "two".

In his concluding speech he called all the participants further to broaden friendship and solidarity between Korean and Japanese youth.

After the opening addresses, Takeda Kenji, Chief of the General Affairs Bureau of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) spoke as a guest speaker.

The meeting received three congratulatory telegrams from the DPRK.

They came from the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People, and the Korean Students Committee.

After hearing the telegrams, the participants held a cultural meeting in an amicable atmosphere.

A meeting was held on Aug. 26 at Korakuen Baseball Stadium with 8,500 Korean and Japanese youths, supporting the second world conference for the Korean reunification in Tokyo scheduled for November.

30 Years of DPRK

Comprehensive Automation

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea will become 30 years old on September 9 to come.

Her remarkable achievements are being featured in a series of articles, under the title of "30 Years of DPRK." This is the sixth article.

In the DPRK, automation, telemechanics, industrial T.V. and radio control have been introduced in major production processes in various heat-affected labour, harmful labour and toilsome work.

Many complex equipment at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works are remote-controlled. An 80-ton crane of the steel shop is controlled by ultra-short radio waves from the command room. The large belt conveyer of the selection ground and huge furnaces of different shops are also remote-controlled.

Through the realization of automation mainly by telemechanics in all production processes and all kinds of work, the works is boosting the production 2-3 times, while reducing labour force to one-fourth or less.

The automation of production processes by industrial T.V. and telemechanics has been realized at the selection grounds, granulated iron revolving furnaces, reduced ball ore furnaces, blast furnaces, open-hearths and electric hearths of the Kangson Steel Complex and many other iron and steel works.

Harmful labour by high heat and dust has been eliminated with the introduction of telemechanics into the production processes at cement factories.

Automation and telemechanics are being actively introduced in transport, too. The large long-distance belt-conveyer line extending to the West Sea from the Unryul Mine and the large long-distance belt conveyer line from the deep underground pits of the Komdok Mine to the ore dressing plant are operated by telemechanics.

The 98 kilometre long pipeline for the transport of headings from the Musan Mine to the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works is also automated and remote-controlled.

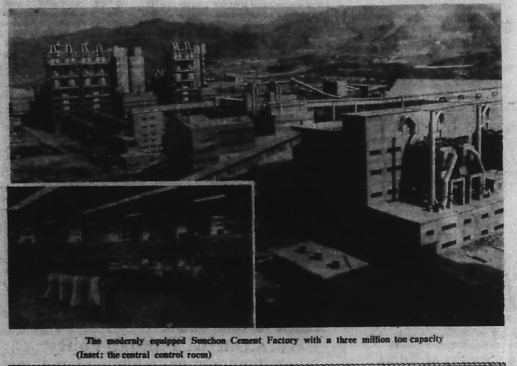
In different fields of the national economy machinery replaces manual labour and the production processes operated by machines are semi-automated or automated, with the result that toilsome work, heat-affected work and harmful work have been eliminated and distinctions between mental and physical labour are being gradually diminished.

President Kim Il Sung defined the 5-Year Plan (1957-1960) following the postwar 3-Year Plan (1954-1956) as the first stage of technical reconstruction and set forth the task of realizing socialist industrialization and carrying on the technical revolution in a comprehensive way in all fields of the national economy during the 1st 7-Year Plan period (1961-1970) and wisely guided the people for its fulfilment.

President Kim Il Sung put forward the three major tasks of the technical revolution, the tasks of technical revolution of new higher stage, on the high rostrum of the historic 5th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea (November, 1970), while announcing the completion of the socialist industrialization in the country, and unfolded a blueprint of automation.

The 6-Year Plan period (1971-1976) witnessed the construction of automation apparatus and element production centres including the Chongnyon, Chollipli and Pyryugang electrical appliances factories, which pave the way for introducing comprehensive automation and telemechanics at production processes.

Electronics and automation industry will develop more rapidly in keeping with the comprehensive introduction of semi-automation and automation in different fields of the national economy and the production of various automation elements, apparatus and gauges including electric tubes, semi-conductor elements and integrate circuits will markedly increase during the new long-term plan period.



The modernly equipped Sunchon Cement Factory with a three million ton capacity
(Inset: the central control room)

Korea-Romania Civil Air Service Agreement Signed

An agreement on civil air service between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic was signed in Pyongyang on August 18.

Present at the signing ceremony on the Korean side were Kim Chang Guk and other personages concerned and on the Romanian side were the members of the government civil aviation delegation of Romania headed by Stan Stefan, Deputy Chief of the Civil Aviation Department of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and Victor Nanu, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang.

The agreement was signed by Kim Chang Guk, authorized by the Government of the DPRK and Stan Stefan, authorized by the Government of Romania.

Korea Comes First In Wireless Competitions in Hungary

The Wireless Competitions (all-round) among Socialist Countries held in Hungary between August 6 and 12.

The participants included 115 of excellent players from various countries including Korea.

The competitions consisted of six events, transmission, reception, wireless binding, marching, throwing a hand-grenade and shooting. Players were divided into the senior, junior, cadet and women groups.

Members of the Korean wireless team came first, second and third in the senior group and third in the women group and second and third in the cadet group to be placed first in the total in every group.

They carried off 22 out of a total of 24 medals of the competitions (13 gold, 3 silver and 4 bronze medals) and 4 rotating trophy cups.

The Korean senior group came first in the team event to be winners three consecutive times in the Wireless Competitions (allround) among Socialist Countries.

Steel-Making—Key of Heavy Industry

The DPRK's metal industry which overshot the first half year plan is continuously boosting the production of steel in the second half year.

The iron and steel works in different parts of the country are these days increasing the output of pig iron and steel 12-20 per cent as against the same period of July.

In July the output of pig iron, steel and rolled steel showed a marked growth. In particular, the output of various kinds of rolled steel was 29,000 tons greater than in the corresponding period last year.

During a certain period in July the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works, a giant combined ferrous metallurgical base, raised production 1.6 times compared with the like period in June.

In this period, the melting workers at the 1,500 cubic metre blast furnace built with its own equipment and technique turned out hundreds of more tons of iron than their daily assignments by introducing an advanced melting method.

The April 13 Iron and Steel Works which had introduced a Juche-based metallurgical method upped the daily production of blister steel by 20 per cent.

The Kangson Steel Complex jerked up the production of rolled steel by more than 40 per cent by further developing a high-speed rolling method.

The nation's production of pig iron, steel and rolled steel grew more than 1.2 times in the first half of the year as against the corresponding period last year.

The construction of a cold rolling mill is going on at the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works as envisaged in this year's plan made public at the 2nd Session of the 6th SPA (April this year).

Before its liberation the DPRK mainly produced semi-processed goods for export. If we take the output of pig iron as 100, the figures for steel and rolled steel were 31 and 22 respectively.

After Korean War

Immediately after the Korean War (1950-1953), however, great efforts were directed to the development of the iron industry under the slogan "Iron and machines are the kings of industry."

President Kim Il Sung advanced the slogan "Maximum increased production and economisation."

Upholding the teaching of the great leader that if 10,000 more tons of steel were turned out in the difficult time of postwar reconstruction, the state would straighten itself, the workers turned out 120,000 tons of rolled steel from the blooming mill with a rated capacity of 60,000 tons, thereby bringing into being the Chollima movement, the "Chollima speed."

As a result of this movement, in 1962 the output of metallurgical industry increased as follows compared with the pre-war year of 1949: iron and granulated iron rose from 166,000 tons to more than 1,210,000 tons (7.3 times) and steel from 144,000 tons to 1,050,000 tons (nearly 7.3 times) and structural steel grew about 5.4 times.

In 1st 7-Yr. Plan

During the Seven-Year Plan (1961-1970) the metallurgical industry, the pivot of heavy industry, made brilliant development as well. In the domain of ferrous metallurgical industry, the existing iron-producing bases were expanded and a new iron works which relies on home-produced fuel was built in the western region, with the result that the pig and granulated iron production capacity increased and the independence of the iron industry strengthened still further.

The production of steel, rolled stock in particular, made a rapid progress and a number of second-stage metal-processing branches were newly created. The ferrous metallurgical industry of the country had grown into a powerful industrial domain which had a well-established equilibrium between production branches and a perfect inner structure from the production of pig iron to the production of steel and rolled stock, and it satisfied for itself the demands of the national economic development for various kinds of metal materials.

In 1970, the country produced 2.2 million tons of steel, a per capita average of 158 kilograms.

In 6-Yr. Plan

Through the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976), the country came to have the 4 million ton capacity of steel production.

In 1971, the reconstruction project of a steel shop and the construction of a sintering furnace at the Kim Chaek Iron Works were completed.

In 1972, the construction of the coking battery No. 3 of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works and a sintering furnace of the Hwanghae Iron Works were completed.

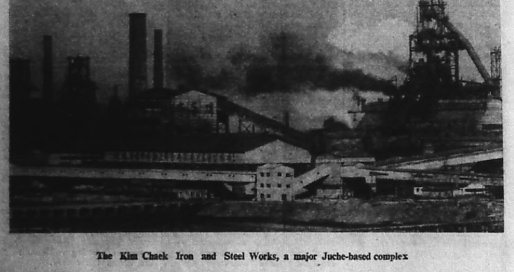
In 1973, the state completed the project of reconstructing and expanding blast furnace No. 1 and the building of the reduced ball ore mill of the Hwanghae Iron Complex.

In 1976, the last year of the Six-Year Plan, the builders of metallurgical bases and steel makers completed the construction of the branch rolling mill of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, successfully carried out the expansion projects of the Kangson Steel Complex and other major metallurgical works to create the production capacity of four million tons of steel.

In 2nd 7-Yr. Plan

Much importance is continuously attached to greater independence in the metal-working industry, the key of heavy industry, as the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) calls for comprehensive mechanization and automation. Major efforts are being launched to develop iron industry by utilizing anthracites instead of coking coal which the DPRK lacks.

It will in 1984 bring the output of pig iron, granulated iron and blister steel to 6.4-7 million tons, steel to 7.4-8 million tons and rolled steel to 5.6-6 million tons.



The Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works, a major Juche-based complex

Chollima Movement

The original meaning of the word *Chollima* is a winged steed which can cover a thousand *ri* a day, and the term has been used from time of the remote ancestors to symbolize the rapid progress in the country.

The Chollima Movement came into being at the end of 1956 at the initiative of President Kim Il Sung.

The Chollima Movement is the general line of the Worker's Party of Korea in the building of socialism. It is a great innovation movement of the working millions, sweeping away everything backward, survivals of the old society, from all spheres of the economy, culture, ideology and morality, closely uniting collective innovations in production and construction with the task of educating and remoulding the working people, and thus making all people active builders of socialism and bringing into full play their revolutionary zeal and creative talents and getting them to make uninterrupted innovations in all areas of social life and build socialism better and faster, helping and leading each other forward.

Worker-Students of Kangson

There are thousands of technicians and specialists in the Kangson Steel Complex, a leading metallurgical centre of the DPRK.

Among them are many workers who graduated from Kangson Industrial College, a factory college, where workers study without being divorced from production.

The chief engineer, deputy chief-engineer, deputy manager, workshop heads and senior engineers who had been furnacemen or rolling workers and several Labour Heroes are also graduates of the college.

The graduates of the college are either those who had no access to education before liberation, or their sons and daughters. Today they are operating this giant steel complex and playing a great part in reliably guarding the steel front of the country as masters of production, masters of technology, masters of management.

The college has many faculties including metal processing, engineering and automation, modernly equipped experimental and practice rooms and a well-furnished practice factory.

The teachers of the college made over 1,500 pieces of facilities by themselves and use them in production practice and lectures to give living knowledge to the students for realizing Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification, the three-point policy of economic construction.

They frequently go down to the production sites to give lectures and organize production practice on the spot. While working together with students, the teachers also help them apply what they learned in the classrooms to practice.

The graduates and students of the college played a big role in applying industrial TV and wireless telephone into the steel production process and realizing comprehensive mechanization and automation of many production processes including rolling process at the complex to make arduous labour easy and to markedly raise the steel production.

Based upon the educational theses authored by President Kim Il Sung and made public on September 5, 1977 at the 14th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kangson Industrial College will train during the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) over 1.8 times as many engineers as in the past Six-Year Plan period (1971-1976) by fully displaying the superiority of the study-while-work system of education.

20,000 Ton Cargo Ship "Yonpungho" Built

The Nampo Shipyard (S. Hwanghae Prov.) built and launched 20,000 ton cargo ship "Yonpungho" as a gift of loyalty to the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The ship is equipped with automated and telemechanized apparatus for navigation, loading and unloading facilities, well-furnished cabins and service facilities.

She was built by introducing latest ship-building technique for free and safe navigation.

This modern cargo ship built with the own efforts, the own technique and the own materials of the Korean people will be greatly conducive to the development of sea transport.

The building of "Yonpungho" following that of two 20,000 ton ships, "Taedonggang" and "Chongchongang" at the shipyard marks a signal advance in the development of the Juche-based ship-building industry and demonstrates its might.

A launching ceremony was held on the spot on August 23.

News in Brief

Aug. 10

* Ugandan President Idi Amin Dada met Sin Bong On, Ambassador of the DPRK to Uganda.

Referring to the development of friendly relations between Korea and Uganda, the President said that Uganda has always supported the peaceful reunification of Korea without any outside interference.

Aug. 12

* Chang Hak Myong, Ambassador of the DPRK to Pakistan, paid a farewell call on Mohammad Zia-Ul-Haq, Head of Government and Chief Martial Law Administrator of Pakistan.

The Head of Government and Chief Martial Law Administrator expressed deep thanks for the friendly regards and asked the ambassador to convey his regards to the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Aug. 15

* Paul Marinescu, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Romanian Socialist Republic to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* Bokassa the First, Emperor of Central Africa, received an economic delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Gyong Ryon on a visit to his country.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed warm greetings of President Kim Il Sung to the Emperor.

Expressing deep thanks for the warm greetings of President Kim Il Sung, the Emperor said: I reaffirm that I stand firmly on the side of great Marshal Kim Il Sung, my brother, and will actively support the reunification of Korea with might and main.

Aug. 17

* Chairman Hua Kuo-feng of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on an official friendship visit to Romania, met in Bucharest Sin In Ha, DPRK Ambassador to Romania.

* A meeting was held on the Korea-Romania Friendship Sambong Cooperative Farm on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Romania from the yoke of fascism.

Aug. 18

* Choe Gwang Guk, Ambassador of the DPRK to the Republic of Senegal, called on Aristides Pereira, President of the Republic of Cape Verde.

Aug. 21

* A government civil aviation delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by Meczyslaw Roman, General Director of the General Department of Civil Aviation of the PPR, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* Cassien Hygin Gbaguidi, Permanent Representative of the National Federation of Workers' Unions of Benin at the World Federation of Trade Unions and Chief of African service of the WFTU, and his family arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Aug. 22

* A delegation of agricultural scientists of the DPRK headed by Kim Pung Jin left Pyongyang by plane for China.

Aug. 23

* Chairman Hua Kuo-feng of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China on an official goodwill visit to Yugoslavia met Chong Gwang Sun, Ambassador of the DPRK to Yugoslavia, in Belgrade.

(KCNA)

Athletic Meet of Koreans in Japan

The Japan's All-Korean Community Athletic Games was held between August 15 and 17 in Tokyo celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

Participating in the games were 72 local athletic teams, about 3,000 adults, high school and junior high school students.

In Japan, there are about 158 Korean schools from kindergartens to a university. The student athletes were all from these Korean schools. They survived regional preliminaries in Tohoku, Kanto, Kansai and Kushu districts. The 11 events included wrestling, field and track sports, football, volleyball, basketball, table tennis, baseball, judo, gymnastics, tennis and rugby.

Proposed "Wartime Legislation" Eyes SDF Combat Role in Korea

"Emergency Legislation"

The aggressive nature of the Japanese reactionaries has not changed in the least now and their wild desire to realize the old dream of a "greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere" is still kept alive in their hearts, Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) said in its August 22 commentary. The commentary denounced Ito, director of defense bureau of the Defense Agency, who said that "the Korean Peninsula" is taken into consideration as regards the "emergency" to be defined in proposed "emergency legislation."

At present, following an aggressive policy, the Japanese ruling circles are pushing ahead with the revision of "domestic law" so as to guarantee Japan's participation in a war on the Korean Peninsula in case of a "contingency" there.

The issue of "emergency legislation"—or the need of the government to conduct studies on "legal steps" that would enable the SDF to cope with an "emergency"—has surfaced as a focal point in "defense" discussions here.

Not "Defensive" But "Offensive"

Japan's Defense Agency (JDA) has already begun its "studies on defense" mainly from the operational standpoint of how it should cope with an "emergency." It has stressed so far that "emergency legislation" "defensive" in nature, is intended to cope with an attack from outside.

However, recently, the JDA has stressed that "emergency legislation" is not "defensive" but "offensive" in that direct participation of the SDF in a war on the Korean Peninsula is imagined.

Referring to this question, Ito said in the Diet on August 16 that "emergency" and "capability of aggression" in "emergency legislation" will be interpreted flexibly when a war should break out around Japan's territory, and "the Korean Peninsula" is taken into consideration as regards the "emergency" defined in it.

He also disclosed that the question of "emergency legislation" was a by-product of studies on the U.S.-Japan joint operational system.

According to his outburst, a "contigency" on the Korean Peninsula is imagined in "emergency legislation" and it requires amendments of Japan's "domestic law" so as to permit an direct participation of SDF units in an aggressive war on the Korean Peninsula.

Reprint of "New Three-Arrow Operation"

According an internationally accepted concept, "emergency legislation" referrs to "marshal law", "general mobilization law" and "requisition order." Through "emergency legislation", the Japanese authorities intend to formulate the above-mentioned fascistic laws prohibited by Japan's Constitution.

In concrete terms, "emergency legislation" means measures to give priority to the activities of the SDF and guarantee the cooperation of the Japanese people with the SDF. (Takeoka, Chief Secretary of the Japan's Defense Agency.)

This legislation includes: exception provisions on the activities of the SDF; administrative controls on the SDF; cooperation systems of Japanese people; amendments of "domestic law" to allow Japan to cooperate with U.S. forces in Japan; readjustment of military budgets in case an "emergency". Where it is carried to an extreme, it includes restrictions on the democratic rights of citizens in general, such as the freedoms of speech, assembly and association.

In connection with this question, the Japanese opposition parties, claiming that "emergency legislation" is very similar to the prewar "national general mobilization ordinance," say that it is a reprint of the "new three-arrow operational plan" which is worked out on the supposition of a second Korean War.

Studies on "emergency legislation" are not at all new.

Defense Agency of Japan has been conducting studies on "emergency legislation" since twelve years ago when the "new three-arrow operational plan" was made public. From last August, studies were conducted on a large-scale, under the direct guidance of Miharu, former Director General of JDA.

Especially, following the establishment of guidelines for a U.S.-Japan joint programme of action which is under study by the U.S.-Japan defense cooperation subcommittee, studies on "emergency legislation" became open.

The U.S.-Japan defense cooperation subcommittee has been discussing amendments of Japan's domestic law in order to permit Japan and the U.S. stage U.S.-Japan combined operations effectively with legal backing.

Emboldened by outcries for approval of "emergency legislation", the defense authorities will soon complete this studies on it. The Japanese authorities say that they will propose laws concerned to the next Diet if possible (Abe, Chief Cabinet Secretary).

SDF Reinforcement

As a part of their cooperation with the United States in its Korean policy, the Japanese authorities are recently working out what they call "operational plans" to send their Self Defense Forces units to the Korean Peninsula in case of a "contingency" there. Japanese papers reported.

Accroding to a recent Japanese press report, Japan's Defense Agency August 7 made public outlines of the so-called comprehensive "studies on defense operations."

These operational studies, military experts believe, are a rehash of the notorious "new three-arrow operational plan" as they call for coordinated action of the three services of the SDF in case of an "emergency" on the Korean Peninsula.

Observers here take particular note of the fact that the plans envision an "immediate action" by the SDF to cope with a new situation in line with the approved joint action guideline of the U.S.-Japan def ense cooperation subcommittee which was inaugurated in July, 1976.

What causes a serious concern is the fact that the plans suggest the possibilities of sending the SDF units abroad.

In recent years, the Japanese authorities have revealed their readiness to commit SDF units to Korea for "rescue of Japanese nationals and refugees" or as "UN peace-keeping forces" in case of a "war" on the Korean Peninsula. This time, they have set out specific measures to send the SDF units overseas to defend Japan's security against "armed attacks."

Considering that the modernization of the equipments of the SDF has been completed, defense analysists agree that Japan's Defense Agency has started examining the question of how to mobilize Japan's armed forces in case of a "contingency" on the Korean Peninsula.

According to recent issues of the Japanese dailies, next year Japan will start development of sophisticated, long-range sea-to-air and other missiles.

Defense experts recall that for the purpose of accelerating "qualitative modernisation" of the SDF, the Japanese authorities are determined to increase the SDF's striking power with main emphasis laid on the air and naval forces. Observers point to the plan to produce 23 F-15 fighter aircrafts and 8 P-3C anti-submarine patrol aircraft during the current fiscal year.

Another remarkable things, they state, is the projected establishment of "a central command office" by 1982, to integrate and streamline the chains of the three services of the SDF. In this planned "central command office", the chairman of the SDF Joint Staff Council becomes a virtual general commander of the three services of the SDF.

Observers warn that under the Federation of Economic Organization (Keidanren) in February, Foster, head of the Stanford Institute of the U.S., referring to the percentage of military spending in Japan's Gross National Product (GNP) claimed that "equitability" of an equal share in the military burden meant "equality" of the military spending percentage in GNP. In short, it meant that Japan has to follow the U.S. policy of spending 5 percent of the GNP for military purposes.

As Japan's 1978 GNP is expected to amount at ¥1,000,000 million, ¥50,000 million (about ¥10 billion) would have be spent for military purposes. This is an astronomical figure—over five times this fiscal year's spending of ¥1,900,000.

Legal Rationale

The United States also demands legislative steps by the Japanese authorities such as would enable Japan's Self-Defense Forces to assume joint operational plans, the commander-in-chief of the U.S. Pacific Command in Hawaii maintains constant contacts with the chairman of the Joint Staff Council of the SDF.

7th Biggest Mil. Outlays

The Defense Agency's budget request for fiscal 1979, as announced on Aug. 23, will top the ¥2,000 billion mark for the first time, the seventh biggest defense outlays in the world in the terms of the dollar value.

The Japan's 1979 defense spending will total ¥2,134,100 million, up 12.3 percent over the ¥1,901,000 million for the current fiscal year. The Ground Self-Defense Force will account for ¥851,050 million of appropriations, the Maritime SDF ¥472,860 million and the Air SDF ¥501,600 million.

Military observers note with alarm that a well-financed weapons development programme with an eye to new type aircraft, tanks, warships and rockets and nuclear weapons is being studied. They view that a domestic manufacture of nuclear weapons.

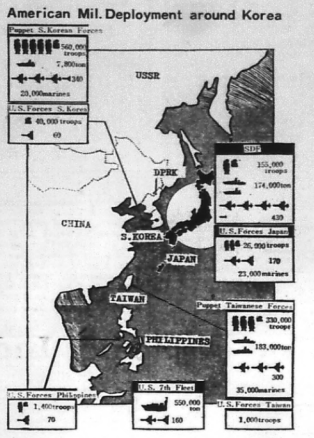
Being a leading builder of warships, an evidence that the arms reinforcement plan of Japan is not for "defending" Japan but for "attacking" Korea, they believe, Japan has already embarked on the designing of aircraft carriers.

High-ranking military officials of U.S. forces in Japan and SDF discuss their aggressive plan imagined a "contingency" on the Korean Peninsula. (1977)

by Chae Jun

U.S.-Japan Joint Operations

American Mil. Deployment around Korea



(A map is based on the 1977 and 78 editions of Military Balance.)

At present, the United States demands that the Japanese authorities increase its military obligations in Asia, in order to give substance to a U.S.-Japan combined operational plan, while at the same time pressuring the Japanese authorities into legalizing overseas dispatch of Japan's Self-Defense Forces units.

Increased Mil. Responsibility

Demanding "equal responsibility" and "its equal distribution", the U.S. proposes the Japan's "military responsibilities." In other words, Japan is acted to perform its duties corresponding to its national strength as a military ally of the U.S. in North East Asia.

At the 11th "south Korea-U.S. security consultative conference" held at the end of this July, the U.S. representatives said that they would keep south Korea under the U.S. "nuclear umbrella," revealing their criminal intention to unleash a nuclear war without hesitation in Korea.

Facts show that the U.S. has been making preparations to start a war in Korea and is now watching for a chance to light a train of powder for a new war.

Following the United States in its aggressive policy, the Japanese authorities are making desperate efforts to realize the old dream of a "greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere."

Recently, Kanemaru, Director General of Japan's Defense Agency, said that Japan, south Korea and Taiwan "form a community of nations bound together by a common fate" and "when anyone of them faces a danger, the others cannot just take an onlookers' attitude."

The Japanese government, in its 1978 defense white paper, claimed that "the maintenance of peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula is not only essential to the stability of Japan, but also a vital factor contributing to preserving peace and stability in East Asia as a whole."

Growing Mil. Spending

The United States also demands that Japan should fulfil its duties by increasing its war potential for self-defense in order to make up for the U.S. military forces in the Pacific area. (Brown, chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff) It is already making the SDF fully mobilize Japan's warpotentials for U.S. Asian strategy.

In his address at the defense production committee of the Japan a so-called "rapid-reaction posture" as a combined operational unit of the U.S. in case of an "emergency," while pressuring Japan's military officials into strengthening the SDF which can pose a threat to other countries of the world.

Following the Asian strategy of the U.S. which has been specially focused on Korea since the debacle in Vietnam, the U.S.-Japan defense cooperation subcommittee was established in July, 1976, to draw up a U.S.-Japan combined operational plan, and in the past two years it has discussed an aggressive plan on the supposition of a "contingency" on the Korean Peninsula.

At the seventh meeting of the subcommittee held in Tokyo on July 5, Washington and Tokyo military officials agreed in the three divisions (1. operation 2. intelligence 3. rear support) to study a bilateral military cooperation system, under which the U.S. forces and the SDF wic cooperate in ensuring the "security" of the Far East in accordance with the "U.S.-Japan security treaty."

The meeting also discussed a set of guidelines for a joint program of action to follow in case Japan is attacked on or there is a danger of such an attack.

The guidelines, adopted for the first time since the founding of the subcommittee, will be referred for approval to the U.S.-Japan security council by the coming fall.

The new joint program reportedly calls for Japan's use of its Self-Defense Forces in defensive operations against a small-scale attacks and development by the U.S. of its armed forces in Japan and Mainland America to counter a large-scale attack.

Recently, openly talked about are the U.S.-Japan combined operation in case of an "emergency," "qualitative defense buildup" and overseas dispatch of SDF units, and "wartime legislation" and a national general mobilization system by which U.S.-Japan joint operation effectively larried out.

What Japanese Officials Say

Of late, the hawkish Japanese establishment, including the military, is making much ado about the so-called "emergency legislation".

The recent ado, triggered by the dismissed chairman of the joint staff council, Gen. Kurisu of the Self-Defense Forces, squarely revealed Tokyo's dangerous attempt on the Korean Peninsula, directly involving the Liberal Democratic government of Prime Minister Fukuda.

The controversy of Japan's "defense capability" now prevails over the political scene here. THE PEOPLE'S KOREA followed up the controversy in the Japanese politics from a Korean point of view.

DANGEROUS ATTEMPT ON KOREA

"An emergency situation could be caused by an inflict in the areas neighbouring Japanese territories. The case has been examined in an annual defense programme. As a matter of fact, such a programme has taken into consideration a case of the Korean Peninsula."

Ito, director of the defense bureau of the Defense Agency, said this on Aug. 16 in his answer to the Diet interpellation.

His remarks bespeak that the so-called "emergency legislation" is aimed at Japan's military intervention in any "contingency" on the peninsula.

Last June when the director general of the Defense Agency, Kanemaru, met his American counterpart Brown, he said that Japan share the same fate with south Korea and Taiwan, When anyone of them faces a danger, he added, the others cannot just take an onlooker's attitude.

The director general for the first time disclosed on July 31 the crucial contents in his speech on the "security of Japan" at a meeting of businessmen and journalists in Tokyo.

"KOREA VITAL FOR JAPAN"

Such standpoint had been confirmed in the U.S.-Japan joint statement issued at the conclusion of Carter-Fukuda summit meeting held in Washington last May to the effect that "stability on the Korean Peninsula is vital to that of Japan."

The dangerous attempt on Korea also underlies the 1978 "white paper on defense." The Fukuda government on July 28 approved the white paper prepared by the Defense Agency.

The white paper stated, "The maintenance of peace and stability in the Korean Peninsula not only has an important bearing on Japan's safety but also constitutes an important fatcor for the peace and stability of the whole of East Asia."

"Japan is strongly hoping, as a matter of its national interest, that the military balance in the peninsula, and consequently the peace and stability of the peninsula, will be maintained in the course of implementation of the proposed U.S. withdrawal of ground troops from south Korea," it said.

"Continued military ballance on the Korean Peninsula is vital to Japanese national interest," it added.

At the day's cabinet meeting, Prime Minister Fukuda instructed the Defense Agency to promote the study of "emergency legislation," "combined operations by three services in emergency" and "civil defense system."

INCREASING DEFENSE BUDGET

The chairman of the ruling party's executive council, Nakasone, well known as an advocate of such a legislation and the reinforced Japan's "defense capability," proposed in his address at the LDP summer seminar held on Aug. 22 that the government earmark 3 to 5 per cent of the gross national product for Japan's overall "security," including those for the buildup of defense forces....

In this context, the Defense Agency on Aug. 23 requested a budget for fiscal 1979 amounting more than two trillion yen to strengthen the Self-Defense Forces. It is said that the amount of 2,134 billion yen represents an increase of 12.3 per cent from the fiscal 1978 defense budget. The planned defense budget is to make Japan the seventh biggest spender on defense in the world.

RISING FEAR IN OPPOSITION

A fear of the increasing government's effort for the wartime legislation and the reinforcement of the SDF is rising among the opposition parties and the peace-loving forces here.

Secretary General Fuwa of the Communist Party said on July 29 in a press conference that "emergency legislation" is designed to enact a "super-constitutional law" to prepare war without obstacle. The aim of "security system" in 1980's is to empower the SDF to participate in a Korean confingency, he pointed out. A blue print for U.S. Japan joint operation has been worked out, he disclosed. Fuwa called for a nationwide movement against "emergency legislation."

Secretary General Tagaya of the Socialist Party also told the press on Aug. 28 that his party would not all ow the Fukuda government to seek the dangerous policy aimed to build up the armed forces and set up war-time mobilisation system. He warned the government against its attempt to restore militarism, revise the constitution and cooperate the United States in its aggressive Asia strategy. Tagaya said that such attempt would pose threat to the countries in the region.

The Socialist Party decided on Aug. 3 at its central executive committee to launch a nationwide campaign against the "emergency legislation", including a mass meeting and a one-million signature collection.

The General Council of Trade Unions, a national center of Japan's labour movement, on Aug. 21 called for an anti-"emergency legislation" campaign through its member organizations.

The recent move of the Fukuda government regarding "emergency legislation" is an ominous sign for the Korean people as well as the Japanese devoted to peace.

Visits of Japanese Generals to S.Korea

Period of Stay	Rank	Name
1975		
Apr. 1-5	Air Staff Office	Kosaki Osamu(Maj. Gen. of ASDF), other 2 officers
June 8-11	Ground Staff Office	Iiyama Shigeru (Maj. Gen. of GSDF), another 1 officer
July 15-19	Maritime Staff Office	Komatsuzaki Masamichi (Maj. Gen. of MSDF), another 1 officer
Sep. 29- Oct. 3	Ground Staff Office	Miyoshi Hideo (Lieut. Gen. of GSDF), other 3 officers
1976		
Mar. 30-Apr. 3	Air Staff Office	Matsui Yasuo (Maj. Gen. of ASDF), another 1 officer
June 15-18	Joint Staff Office	3 officers
Sep. 27-Oct. 3	Maritime Staff Office	2 officers
Oct. 12-15	ditto	ditto
Nov. 21-27	Ground Staff Office	ditto
1977		
Feb. 14-18	Air Staff Office	2 officers
Sep. 29-Oct. 4	ditto	Hirano Akira (Chief of Staff of ASDF), other 2 officers
Oct. 26-29	Joint Staff Office	3 officers
Nov. 6-12	Ground Staff Office	2 officers
Nov. 21-25	ditto	1 officer
Dec.	Maritime Staff Office	3 officers

Tokyo Night Meeting for Korean Union

The "Friendship Meeting of Korean-Japanese Youth in Tokyo" was held on the evening of August 26 at the Kerakuen Stadium in Tokyo with attendance of over 8,500 Koreans and Japanese youth living in the capital who made a firm resolution to achieve great successes in the 2nd World Conference for Korean Reunification scheduled for November.

The solidarity meeting was a cordial affair with a familiar tune with Korean and Japanese words filling the stadium.

A Japanese youth who came to the stadium earliest said, "I am sure that today's meeting will serve to the success of the coming world conference. All the members of our workers' union have decided to attend this meeting."

The solidarity meeting gave Japanese participants the increased knowledge of the Korean problem and consolidated Korea-Japan friendship and solidarity.

Photos show the attendants of the evening meeting.

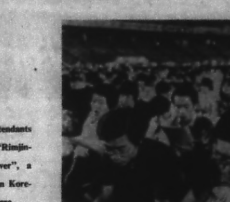
◀ Kamijo Tomehiko, a famous Japanese singer, sang a Korean song "Rimjingang River" in Korean and a female member of the Tokyo Korean art troupe in Japanese as a sign of Korea-Japan friendship.

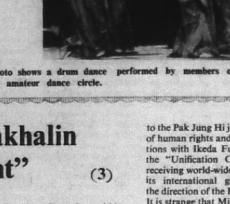
▲ Over 8,500 Korean and Japanese youth in the capital attended the solidarity meeting.

▲ A Chinese female resident here sang a Korean song in Korean.

▼ Kusama Yasuko, member of "Minsol", a local theatrical group, recited "Poem of the Plundered", expressing her anger for Pak Jong Hi who suppresses the south Korean people.

▶ The attendants chorused "Rimjingang River", a well-known Korean song here.





▲ Photo shows a drum dance performed by members of the Tokyo Korean amateur dance circle.

Social Security of Korean Residents in Japan

As explained in the last issue (page 3), in 1974, only 23 percent of Korean residents in Japan were fully employed.
It is difficult for Korean residents in Japan to get a job. Their pay is low if they get a job that the social security problem is very serious for them.
Then, what is the social security situation of Korean residents in Japan?

☆

Social Security Measures

Social insurances for employed persons such as health insurance, day laborers' health insurance, old age pensions and unemployment insurance are applicable to any employed persons in Japan irrespective of their nationality. But in actuality because it is difficult for Korean residents in Japan to get a job in factories or other establishments, the number of those Koreans who are entitled to these social security measures is very small.

The inhabitants' insurance, both the national health insurance and the welfare pensions system, are applicable only to the Japanese.

The National Health Insurance Act provides that non-Japanese nationals are not entitled to national health insurance, so that no Korean resident in Japan is benefit from this system. But thanks to the movement of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) to demand local governments apply the national health insurance system to Korean residents (municipalities are allowed to apply the national health insurance system to foreign residents according to their decision), cities such as Yokohama, Kawasaki, Kobe, Osaka and Nagoya and some wards of Tokyo apply this system to Korean residents.

Early in the 1970's the number of municipalities applying this system to Korean residents began to grow, but the number of such municipalities is still limited. The major problem is that Koreans are in principle placed outside of this system.

Fatherless Children's Allowance

The Fatherless Children's Allowance Act, by which fatherless children, their mothers or guardians are granted fatherless children's allowance, provides that the mothers or guardians have Japanese nationality. This is the same with the Children's Allowance Act by which parents or breadwinners having three children under 18 years of age are entitled to children's allowance. Thus, neither the fatherless children's allowance and the children's allowance covers Korean children.

Protection Act for War Victims

The number of those Koreans who were forced by Japanese imperialism to fight in the aggression war exceeds 360,000 and of them, the Koreans who died in the southern Pacific are estimated at 20,000. This notwithstanding, Koreans and other foreigners are excluded from the Pension Act. War-bereaved Koreans are not allowed to receive an annuity or other benefits which the war-bereaved Japanese families enjoy. Moreover, the Japanese government does not take any steps or give any benefits to those Korean atomic-bomb victims who died or got wounded in Hiroshima or Nagasaki.

Livelihood Protection Law

Many Korean residents in Japan are poor and their standard of living is low. Besides, they do not enjoy social security systems. This makes the livelihood protection important for them.

However, as the Livelihood Protection Law uses the words "any nationals who are in poverty", the administrative authorities interpret "any nationals" as "those persons who have Japanese nationality". The authorities follow the policy of protecting foreigners "merely" for security or humanitarian reasons. Korean residents in Japan receive benefits under the livelihood protection, not according to the Livelihood Protection Law but from a "humanitarian" standpoint.

Housing Law

Today the housing situation in Japan is very serious for a large number of Japanese workers. The housing problem is acute particularly for Korean residents in Japan.

Korean residents are not allowed to live in low-rent public housing because the administrative authorities decide that no foreigners are qualified to utilize public housing. But recently Korean residents have been given the right to live in municipal housing.

But as for the public corporation's housing, Korean residents have not yet the right to do so.

* * *

As mentioned above, Koreans in Japan are discriminated in livelihood protection, old age pension, child support, housing insurance and so on.

The Japanese government explains the reason for this discriminative treatment as follows:

"Article 25 of the Constitution of Japan provides that all people shall have the right to maintain the minimum standards of wholesome and cultured living. The 'people' here means Japanese people, not foreigners including Koreans in Japan".

It is to be wondered if the definition of "people" in the fundamental human rights clause of the Constitution of Japan is confined to the Japanese people. The Japanese government says the definition is common sense, but the discrimination problem should naturally be approached from the standpoint of fundamental human rights.

Intrigue of "Koreans-in-Sakhalin Repatriation Movement" (3)

"Repatriation Movement" Brainchild of "KCIA"

(Continued from the previous issue)

The criminal nature of the "movement to repatriate Koreans from Sakhalin" is clearly seen in "explanations on the movement to repatriate Koreans from Sakhalin" and a "petition or a trial of the Sakhalin case."

We may say that the "repatriation movement" is being conducted out of the desire to justify the crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists against the Korean people, describing the present status of Koreans in Sakhalin as comparable to their conditions in the days of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule over Korea.

Surprisingly the "repatriation movement" insists that the Koreans in Sakhalin were not liberated from Japanese imperialist colonial rule but that they are "Japanese people" who should be saved and protected by the present Japanese government.

Around 2,000 Koreans in Sakhalin and three plaintiffs who have not registered themselves with the Japanese government as Koreans are Japanese and Japan is their country, the plaintiffs' representatives argue.

It is worth remembering that at first the "repatriation movement" emphasized realization of the desire of Koreans in Sakhalin to be repatriated to their homeland. But it has been now putting up a fictitious slogan of "realizing the repatriation of Japanese from Sakhalin" since the petition for a "Sakhalin trial" was made.

Obviously, the Korean people are a full-fledged nation liberated from the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule and have the right to self-determination. The "problem of Koreans in Sakhalin" is the matter which belongs to the sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The "movement to repatriate Koreans from Sakhalin" and the "Sakhalin trial" shouldn't be permitted, because both these constitute a violation of the inalienable right of the DPRK to self-determination and its sovereignty.

Attention should be paid to the fact that the "explanations" and the "petition" expose the dirty connection between Seoul and Tokyo in the "repatriation movement".

The "repatriation movement" is intended to justify the colonial policy of the Japanese imperialists and discredit the DPRK by emphasizing the "legitimacy" of the Pak Jung Hi junta.

Key Figures in Movement

Who stands in van of the "movement to repatriate Koreans from Sakhalin?"

To begin with, Pak Ro Hak formed a "union for Koreans repatriation from Sakhalin" around 1959 in order to start a movement to "repatriate" Koreans from Sakhalin.

He doesn't inform Koreans in Sakhalin of the plight of Koreans in Japan—that they have no alternative but to choose between crime and death in Japan (as the explanations say)—and the miserable conditions of the south Korean people who are suffering from countless hardships because of the suppressive policy of the Pak Jung Hi junta. Instead, he is bent on stirring up nostalgia among the Koreans in Sakhalin.

Pak Ro Hak stirs up "nostalgia" among the Koreans in Sakhalin, leading them to wish for stay in Japan.

Ms. Mihara Rei, on her part, has taken active part in the "repatriation movement" since it was organized by the "KCIA"-controlled "Tongil Ilbo."

Mihara has deep connections with Ikeda Fumiko, who is a cadre of the "international anti-communist league" and a "KCIA" lobbyist working on Japanese Dietmen. She also actively helped Ikeda in the latter's work to "realize free trips of Japanese wives from the DPRK to Japan," a movement directed by the "KCIA."

What Is "Tongil Ilbo" Like?

The weekly newspaper "Tongil Choson Shinmun" was renamed "Tongil Ilbo," and became a daily newspaper in September 1973 right after the Kim Dae Jung kidnap case. Today "Tongil Ilbo" has an office in Seoul and branch offices in Osaka, Hokkaido, Miyagi, Kanagawa, Aichi, Kyoto, Hyogo, Hiroshima and Fukushima prefectures. Vast sums of money and a large staff are required to publish a four-page daily newspaper in Japan. Believe it or not, the newspaper is mostly distributed for nothing with the active backing of the Pak Jung Hi junta.

The Pak Jung Hi junta finances the newspapers company, giving 400-million yen every year, in order to have it justify its suppressive policy and slander the the DPRK. Quite a few "KCIA" agents also are ordered to work as editors at the "Tongil Ilbo" office.

The "Tongil Ilbo" devotes much space to advertizing the "repatriation of Koreans from Sakhalin" movement after September, 1973 when it developed into a daily newspaper.

"KCIA" stresses the need of the Japanese government to reexamine critically the Japanese imperialists' colonial domination in an attempt to deceive the honest-minded Japanese people who have little knowledge of the nature of neo-colonialist rule. The film "Forgotten Straits" was produced by the Seoul authorities as part of their efforts to cover up the truth about their suppressive policy.

The film is made up of the interviews which "Tongil Ilbo" agents had with the persons who had been forcibly sent to Sakhalin and their relatives in south Korea and Japan—the interviews are designed to emphasize the conditions of detained Koreans in Sakhalin in the days of the Japanese imperialists' colonial domination. In this way, the Pak Jung Hi junta is hell-bent on drawing the attention of the honest-minded Japanese people to the problem of Koreans in Sakhalin in order to cover up the reinvasion of south Korea by the Japanese monopolies.

The film doesn't tell the following facts: 1) Pak Ro Hak, a key figure in the "movement," and other returnees have been eking out a scanty living since they returned from Sakhalin between 1957 and 1958. They are now in such a tight corner that they have no alternative but to choose between crime and death. As the south Koreans lead an unhappy life, the returnees have no intention to be repatriated to their home country. 2) Mihara Rei gives active support to the Pak Jung Hi junta's suppression of human rights and has dirty connections with Ikeda Fumiko, a cadre of the "Unification Church" which is receiving world-wide denunciation for its international gangsterism under the direction of the Pak Jung Hi junta. It is strange that Mihara should speak in defense of human rights.

3) The "repatriation of Koreans from Sakhalin" movement was organized by the "KCIA" in order to hush up the truth about the Kim Dae Jung kidnap case.

4) The Seoul and Tokyo authorities try to justify the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule over Korea and bypass the problem of paying damages to the Korean people who suffered losses during the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

5) The Pak Jung Hi junta is a treacherous clique which took over the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule, and is totally dependent on the U.S. and Japanese aggressors.

6) South Korean people, including the relatives of those sent to Sakhalin, lead a miserable life because of the suppressive policy of the Pak Jung Hi junta. The Seoul authorities follow the policy of forsaking "ROK" residents abroad.

7) Some 43,000 Koreans who were forcibly sent to Sakhalin, now lead stable life there.

The March 4, 1978 issue of Japanese daily newspaper "Yomiuri Shimbun" disclosed the dirty intention of the Japanese government to utilize the "problem of repatriation of Koreans from Sakhalin."

Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda March 3 discussed this question with Justice Minister Setoyama and Welfare Minister Ozawa at the end of a ministerial conference held that day. Sonoda said that they reached agreement on treating "Korean returnees from Sakhalin" as quasi-Japanese.

This step indicates that the Japanese government is in conspiracy with the Pak Jung Hi junta which is trying to cover up its suppression of the south Korean people.

Special attention should be paid to the fact that the Japanese authorities are discussing the "problem of Koreans in Sakhalin" with the Pak Jung Hi gangsters, not the DPRK. In addition, Tokyo takes over the policy followed by the Japanese imperialists of eliminating the Korean nation.

As a matter of fact, the Japanese government goes so far as to offer active cooperation to the south Korean authorities which are launching this criminal "movement."

The DPRK is only a legitimate state representing the will and interests of the entire Korean people. The Korean people are protected politically and legally by the DPRK, irrespective of their residence. The legal status of the Korean people living abroad are firmly protected by the nationality law of the DPRK.

It goes without saying that the nationality law is applied to the Koreans in Sakhalin who were forcibly sent there by the Japanese imperialists or went there to get jobs, and their children.

The Japanese government is leaving no stones unturned to suppress even the elementary rights of overseas citizens of the DPRK, while intensifying the U.S.-"ROK"-Japan military integration in conspiracy with the south Korean authorities. Nevertheless, the Japanese government pretend to do a special favour to Koreans in Sakhalin, utilizing the "problem of repatriation of Koreans from Sakhalin."

The above-mentioned facts remind us that the Japanese imperialists are being restored.

(Concluded)

"Two Koreas" Plot in Analysis (5)

"Three-Country Conf." For "Cross Recognition"

(Continued from the previous issue)

The U.S. administration and the Pak Jung Hi junta some time ago came out with a "six-power conference" and a "four-power conference" in order to perpetuate the division of Korea, talking about "international mediation" aimed at "promoting Korea's reunification."

Recently, the splittists have brought forward a "three-power conference" so as to deceive the world public who resolutely denounce them, for promoting a "six-power conference" and a "four-power conference" intended to create "two Koreas."

There is no difference between the proposed "three-power conference" and the "four-power conference" or the "six-power conference" in their "two-Korea"policy, if any, the former is a sugar-coated pill whereas the latter is a bitter pill. This shows how earnestly the Carter administration is talking about "international mediation" to create an "international environment" for international "recognition of two Koreas," ignoring the will of the Korean people.

Indigenous Solution

The proposed "three-power conference" is designed to have "two Koreas" recognized internationally under the pretext of "international mediation."

As is widely known to the world, it is not due to lack of "international mediation" that Korea's reunification is yet to be achieved and tension has persisted for 30 years on the Korean Peninsula. This tragic condition is caused by the U.S. troops occupying south Korea, which are viciously maneuvering to fix the division, interfering in the internal affairs of Korea.

As for "international mediation," quite a few international conferences have so far been held to settle the Korean question correctly.

For instance, the Foreign Ministers' Conference of the Soviet Union, the U.S. and the U.K. held in Moscow in December 1945 decided to "re-establish Korea as an independent state and develop the country on democratic principles" and for this purpose, "set up a provisional democratic government" in Korea at an early date.

But the U.S. government refused to implement this decision which it had itself signed, and forcefully placed the Korean question on the agenda of the second session of the UN General Assembly. The U.S. cooked up a separate south Korean puppet regime bossed by Syngman Rhee in August 1948 by holding a suppressive, fraudulent "election."

The U.S. always have undermined international meetings intended to promote Korea's reunification, while organizing international meetings favourable to the implementation of its aggressive war policy.

Korea's reunification is also an internal affair of the nation which should be settled independently without the interference of any outside forces.

The DPRK proposes to the Carter government a negotiation designed to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

A lasting peace is necessary to conclude a peace agreement because the Korean Armistice Agreement was concluded to suspend the war.

The reasons why the DPRK proposes the U.S. to conclude a peace agreement are: 1) the U.S. is acting as master in south Korea; 2) it has full command of the armed forces there; 3) the U.S. concluded the military armistice agreement with the DPRK.

Therefore, the question of replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement should be settled only by the DPRK and the U.S. that signed the armistice agreement and have real power to guarantee peace in Korea.

Obviously, the south Korean authorities who didn't sign the armistice agreement have no power or intention to conclude a peace agreement, as they persistently oppose the reasonable proposal of the DPRK.

The conclusion of a peace agreement between the DPRK and the U.S. is totally different from what is intended by the proposed "three-power conference" to get "two Koreas" recognized internationally.

This notwithstanding, Washington is bent on having Seoul attend such international conferences as the proposed "three-power conference" and "four-power conference"—both of which are aimed at creating an "international environment" for "two Koreas" by getting the Pak Jung Hi junta recognized internationally as the only legitimate government on the Korean Peninsula.

Not International Dispute

The "three-power conference" and "four-power conference" are proposed to fabricate "two Koreas," describing the problem of Korea's reunification, an internal affair of the Korean nation, as an international dispute.

Originally, the Korean question which is to be settled by the Korean people themselves should not be brought before any international meetings.

The problem of Korea's reunification produced by the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops which are illegally meddling in the internal affairs of Korea. Therefore, the Korean problem cannot be solved correctly until the root causes are eliminated.

In short, the problem of Korea's reunification can be settled smoothly according to the principle of national self-determination and in conformity with the will and desire of the Korean people, after the U.S. troops wearing UN caps on their heads pull out from south Korea according to the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly.

If the Carter administration really wants Korea's reunification, it should immediately withdraw its troops from south Korea, withdrawing its proposals for a "three-power conference" and a "four-power conference."

(To be continued)

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